MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

201952

1. Product and Company Identification

Material Name	**MASSENA BAGHOUSE DUST**
MSDS Number	813
Chemical Formula	Mixture
Product use	Metal recovery, additive in steel making furnaces
Manufacturer information	Alcoa Inc. 201 Isabella Street Pittsburgh, PA 15212-5858 US Health and Safety: +1-412-553-4649 Massena Operations P.O. Box 150 Massena, NY 13662
Emergency Information	USA: Chemtrec: +1-703-527-3887 +1-800-424-9300 ALCOA: +1-412-553-4001
Website	For a current MSDS, refer to Alcoa websites: www.alcoa.com or Internally at my.alcoa.com EHS Community

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency overview

Solid, powder. Gray. Odorless. May be combustible. Dust or fines dispersed in the air can be explosive.

Direct contact: Can cause irritation of the eyes and skin. Dust: Can cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract. Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

Potential health effects

The following statements summarize the health effects generally expected in cases of overexposures. User specific situations should be assessed by a qualified individual. Additional health information can be found in Section 11.

Eyes	Direct contact: Can cause irritation.
Skin	Direct contact: Can cause irritation.
Inhalation	Dust: Can cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract. Acute overexposures: Can cause nausea. Chronic overexposures: Can cause fluoride deposition in bones and cartilage, weakness in the extremities (peripheral neuropathy), central nervous system damage, blood cell damage and reproductive harm. Chronic overexposures (airborne particles of respirable size): Can cause scarring of the lungs (silicosis) and lung cancer.
Ingestion	Can cause irritation, nausea, vomiting, and muscle cramps.
Carcinogenicity and Reproductive Hazard	Can present a cancer hazard (Lead and Silica, crystalline quartz). Can present a reproductive hazard (Lead).
Medical conditions aggravated by exposure to product	Asthma, chronic lung disease, and skin rashes.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Composition comments Complete composition is provided below and may include some components classified as non-hazardous.

Components	CAS #	Percent
Calcium carbonate	1317-65-3	5
Aluminum oxide (non-fibrous)	1344-28-1	20 - 30
Aluminum nitride	24304-00-5	15 - 20
Magnesium aluminate	12068-51-8	10 - 20
Aluminum chloride	7446-70-0	10 - 20

Sodium chloride	7647-14-5	5
Calcium fluoride	7789-75-5	5
Silica, crystalline quartz	14808-60-7	3.5
Lead	7439-92-1	0.5

Additional Information Additional compounds which may be formed (during combustion/decomposition) are listed in Section 8.

4. First Aid Measures

First aid procedures

Eye contact Rinse eyes with plenty of water or saline for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician.

Skin contact Wash with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Inhalation Remove to fresh air. Check for clear airway, breathing, and presence of pulse. Provide cardiopulmonary resuscitation for persons without pulse or respirations. Consult a physician.

Ingestion If swallowed, dilute by drinking large amounts of water. Recommend quantities up to 30 mL (~1 oz.) in children and 250 mL (~9 oz.) in adults. Never give anything by mouth to a victim who is unconscious or is having convulsions. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammable/Combustible Properties May be combustible. Hydrogen fluoride gas can be evolved above 930°F (500°C) in the presence of water vapor.

Fire / Explosion Hazards Dust or fines dispersed in the air can be explosive. Although the material has been tested and found to have a low potential for explosivity, batches of this material have been involved in fires. Therefore, the potential for dust explosions should be considered.

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Use fire fighting methods and materials that are appropriate for surrounding fire.

Protection of firefighters

Protective equipment for firefighters Fire fighters should wear NIOSH approved, positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing when appropriate.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Spill or leak procedure Avoid generating dust. Use dry cleanup procedures. Sweep dust with natural bristle broom (push type recommended). Use only non-sparking tools.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling Avoid generating dust. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep material dry.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering controls Use with adequate explosion-proof ventilation to meet the limits listed in Section 8.

Exposure data

Components

U.S. - OSHA - Specifically Regulated Chemicals

Lead (7439-92-1) 50 µg/m3 TWA (as Pb); 30 µg/m3 Action Level (as Pb, Poison - see 29 CFR 1910.1025)

Occupational exposure limits

ACGIH

Components	Type	Value	Form
Aluminum oxide (non-fibrous) (1344-28-1)	TWA	1 mg/m3	
Calcium fluoride (7789-75-5)	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	(as F)
Lead (7439-92-1)	TWA	0.05 mg/m3	
Silica, crystalline quartz (14808-60-7)	TWA	0.025 mg/m3	(respirable fraction)

Compounds Formed During Processing	Type	Value	Form
Hydrogen fluoride (7664-39-3)	Ceiling	2 ppm	(as F)
	TWA	0.5 ppm	(as F)
Nitric oxide (10102-43-9)	TWA	25 ppm	
Nitrogen dioxide (10102-44-0)	STEL	5 ppm	
	TWA	3 ppm	

U.S. - OSHA

Components	Type	Value	Form
Aluminum oxide (non-fibrous) (1344-28-1)	TWA	5 mg/m3	(respirable fraction)
	TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m3	(total dust)
Calcium carbonate (1317-65-3)	TWA	5 mg/m3	(respirable fraction)
	TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m3	(total dust)
Calcium fluoride (7789-75-5)	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	(as F)
Lead (7439-92-1)	TWA	50 µg/m3	
Silica, crystalline quartz (14808-60-7)	TWA	0.3 mg/m3	(total dust)
	TWA (respirable)	0.1 mg/m3	(respirable)
Compounds Formed During Processing	**Type**	**Value**	**Form**
Hydrogen fluoride (7664-39-3)	TWA	3 ppm	
Nitric oxide (10102-43-9)	TWA	25 ppm 30 mg/m3	
Nitrogen dioxide (10102-44-0)	Ceiling	5 ppm 9 mg/m3	

Alcoa

Components	Type	Value	Form
Aluminum oxide (non-fibrous) (1344-28-1)	TWA	5 mg/m3	(respirable fraction)
	TWA (inhalable)	10 mg/m3	(inhalable)
Calcium fluoride (7789-75-5)	TWA	0.5 mg/m3	(as F)
Silica, crystalline quartz (14808-60-7)	TWA (respirable fraction)	0.05 mg/m3	(respirable fraction)
	TWA (respirable fraction, BMRC	0.07 mg/m3	(respirable fraction, BMRC)
	TWA (total dust)	0.3 mg/m3	(total dust)
Compounds Formed During Processing	**Type**	**Value**	**Form**
Hydrogen fluoride (7664-39-3)	STEL	4.9 mg/m3	(as F)
	TWA	0.5 mg/m3	(8 Hour)

Personal protective equipment

Eye / face protection Wear safety glasses with side shields.

Skin protection Wear appropriate gloves to avoid any skin contact.

Respiratory protection Use NIOSH-approved respiratory protection as specified by an Industrial Hygienist or other qualified professional if concentrations exceed the limits listed in Section 8. Suggested respiratory protection: N100, supplied air for nitrogen oxides.

General

Sampling to establish lead level exposure is advised where exposure to airborne particulate or fumes is possible. Consult OSHA Lead Standard 29 CFR 1910.1025 for specific health/industrial hygiene precautions and requirements to follow when handling lead compounds.

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Form	Solid, powder.
Appearance	Gray.
Boiling point	Not applicable
Melting point	Not determined
Flash point	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable

Flammability limits in air, lower, % by volume	Not applicable
Flammability limits in air, upper, % by volume	Not applicable
Vapor pressure	Not applicable
Vapor density	Not applicable
Solubility (water)	Not soluble
Density	Not determined
pH	6.7 (slurry with water)
Odor	Odorless.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not applicable

10. Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information

Chemical stability	Stable under normal conditions of use, storage, and transportation.
Conditions to avoid	Reacts with acids, bases, oxidizers, metals, chlorinated compounds, sulfates, and carbonates.
Incompatible materials	Aluminum nitride: Contact with water can generate ammonia.
Hazardous decomposition products	Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen fluoride gas can be evolved above 930°F (500°C) in the presence of water vapor.
Hazardous polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Health effects associated with ingredients

Alumina (aluminum oxide): Low health risk by inhalation. Generally considered to be biologically inert.

Calcium carbonate: Can cause irritation to the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Ingestion of large quantities of calcium carbonate can cause intestinal obstruction and/or constipation.

Sodium chloride: Can cause irritation of eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Ingestion (large quantities): Can cause vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration, kidney damage, central nervous system damage and death.

Fluorides: Can cause irritation of eyes, mucous membranes, skin and respiratory tract. Chronic overexposures: Associated with asthma. Can cause fluoride deposition in bones and cartilage (fluorosis) as evidenced by x-ray changes and can be accompanied by stiffness of the joints.

Silica, crystalline (quartz, cristobalite, tridymite): Chronic overexposures: Can cause scarring of the lungs (silicosis), suppression of the immune system and lung cancer. IARC/NTP: Listed as "known to be a human carcinogen" (if respirable size) by the NTP. Listed as carcinogenic to humans (by inhalation) by IARC (Group 1). Additional information: Studies with experimental animals (rats) by inhalation have found lung tumors.

Lead dust or fume: Can cause irritation of eyes and upper respiratory tract. Acute overexposures: Can cause nausea and muscle cramps. Chronic overexposures: Can cause weakness in the extremities (peripheral neuropathy), abdominal cramps, gastrointestinal tract effects, kidney damage, liver damage, central nervous system damage, damage to the blood forming organs, blood cell damage and reproductive harm. Can cause reduced fertility and fetal toxicity in pregnant women. IARC/NTP: Listed as "reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen" by the NTP. Listed as possibly carcinogenic to humans by IARC (Group 2B)*.

Health effects associated with compounds formed during processing

No new/additional compounds are expected to be formed during processing.

Component analysis - LD50 No data available for this product.

Components

Toxicology Data - Selected LD50s and LC50s

Aluminum chloride (7446-70-0)	Oral LD50 Rat: 380 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit:>2 g/kg
Aluminum oxide (non-fibrous) (1344-28-1)	Oral LD50 Rat: >5000 mg/kg
Calcium carbonate (1317-65-3)	Oral LD50 Rat: 6450 mg/kg
Calcium fluoride (7789-75-5)	Oral LD50 Rat: 4250 mg/kg
Silica, crystalline quartz (14808-60-7)	Oral LD50 Rat: 500 mg/kg
Sodium chloride (7647-14-5)	Inhalation LC50 Rat: >42 g/m3/1H; Oral LD50 Rat:3 g/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit:>10 g/kg

Compounds Formed During Processing

Toxicology Data - Selected LD50s and LC50s

Hydrogen fluoride (7664-39-3)	Inhalation LC50 Rat: 850 mg/m3/1H; Inhalation LC50 Rat:1276 ppm/1H
Nitric oxide (10102-43-9)	Inhalation LC50 Rat: 1068 mg/m3/4H
Nitrogen dioxide (10102-44-0)	Inhalation LC50 Rat: 88 ppm/4H; Inhalation LC50 Rat:165 mg/m3/4H; Inhalation LC50 Rat:220 mg/m3/1H

Carcinogenicity No information available for product.

Components

ACGIH - Threshold Limit Values - Carcinogens

Calcium fluoride (7789-75-5)	A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
Lead (7439-92-1)	A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
Silica, crystalline quartz (14808-60-7)	A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen

IARC - Group 1 (Carcinogenic to Humans)

Silica, crystalline quartz (14808-60-7)	Monograph 68 [1997] (listed under Crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources)

NTP (National Toxicology Program) - Report on Carcinogens - Known Human Carcinogens

Silica, crystalline quartz (14808-60-7)	Known Human Carcinogen

NTP (National Toxicology Program) - Report on Carcinogens - Reasonably Anticipated to be Human Carcinogens

Lead (7439-92-1)	Reasonably Anticipated To Be A Human Carcinogen

Compounds Formed During Processing

ACGIH - Threshold Limit Values - Carcinogens

Nitrogen dioxide (10102-44-0)	A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Components

Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Fish Species Data

Aluminum chloride (7446-70-0)	96 Hr LC50 Gambusia affinis: 27.1 mg/L
Lead (7439-92-1)	96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 6.5 mg/L
Sodium chloride (7647-14-5)	96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 9675 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 12946 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 7650 mg/L [static]

Ecotoxicity - Water Flea Data

Aluminum chloride (7446-70-0)	48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 3.9 mg/L
Lead (7439-92-1)	48 Hr EC50 water flea: 600 µg/L
Sodium chloride (7647-14-5)	48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 1000 mg/L

Compounds Formed During Processing

Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Fish Species Data

Hydrogen fluoride (7664-39-3)	48 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 660 mg/L

Ecotoxicity - Water Flea Data

Hydrogen fluoride (7664-39-3)	48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 270 mg/L

Environmental Fate No data available for product.

13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal instructions Reuse or recycle material whenever possible. If reuse or recycling is not possible, disposal must be made according to local or governmental regulations.

Waste codes RCRA Status: Must be determined at the point of waste generation. If material is disposed as a waste, it must be characterized under RCRA according to 40 CFR, Part 261, or state equivalent in the U.S.
TCLP testing is recommended for lead.

14. Transport Information

General Shipping Information

Basic shipping description:

UN number	-
Proper shipping name	Not regulated
Hazard class	-
Packing group	-

Additional description & information:

HTSUS	2620.40.0060

General Shipping Notes

- When "Not regulated", enter the proper freight classification, MSDS Number and Product Name onto the shipping paperwork.
- The import/export HTS (Harmonized Tariff Schedule) code given above is the United States HTS code provided by Alcoa's Customs Compliance Office in Knoxville, TN. Other country specific HTS codes may apply. If available, more information on the HTS codes will be provided on country specific Material Safety Data Sheets.

DOT Specific Notes

- Classification applies when:
  (1) shipped exempt from RCRA (e.g., treatability studies, samples),
  (2) shipped non-manifested and
  (3) in packages containing less than 2000 lbs. of pieces of metal having a diameter smaller than 100 micrometers (0.004 inches).
  See 40 CFR Part 261.4(e)(2) to determine shipping quantity limits.

- Material may be considered 4.1 and/or 4.3 respectively, instead of a Class 9 or Not regulated as indicated herein, based on burn and gas evolution rates of the specific material in question. Contact Alcoa EHS Services for additional classification review for other than what is provided here.

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Alternate Basic Shipping Description #1

Basic shipping description:

UN number	UN3077
Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substances, solid, n.o.s.
Hazard class	9
Packing group	III

Additional description & information:

Reportable quantity	RQ
Technical name	LEAD
HTSUS	2620.40.0060

Notes for Alternate DOT Description

- Classification applies when meeting criteria for Lead as a hazardous substance and containing more than 2000 lbs. per packaging.
- Regulated, for domestic U.S. shipments, for individual packages containing more than 2000 lbs. of metal pieces (Lead) having a diameter smaller than 100 micrometers (0.004 inches).

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Alternate Basic Shipping Description #2

Basic shipping description:

UN number	NA3077
Proper shipping name	Hazardous waste, solid, n.o.s.
Hazard class	9
Packing group	III

Additional description & information:

Reportable quantity	RQ
Technical name	D008
HTSUS	2620.40.0060

Notes for Alternate DOT Description

- Applies to material when required to be shipped using a U.S. EPA hazardous waste manifest.
- To be used for domestic U.S. transportation only.
- Add D008 to Section 13 of the Hazardous Waste Manifest.
- Delete "RQ" reference when containing less than 10 lbs. per packaging.

15. Regulatory Information

US federal regulations

In reference to Title VI of the Clean Air Act of 1990, this material does not contain nor was it manufactured using ozone-depleting chemicals.

Components

U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Hazardous Substances and their Reportable Quantities

Lead (7439-92-1)	10 lb final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is larger than 100 micrometers); 4.54 kg final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is larger than 100 micrometers)

U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting

Lead (7439-92-1)	0.1 % Supplier notification limit; 0.1 % de minimis concentration (when contained in stainless steel, brass, or bronze)

U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - PBT Chemical Listing

Lead (7439-92-1)	100 lb RT (this lower threshold does not apply to lead when it is contained in stainless steel, brass or bronze alloy)

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories

Immediate Hazard - Yes
Delayed Hazard - Yes
Fire Hazard - No
Pressure Hazard - No
Reactivity Hazard - No

State regulations

Components

U.S. - California - 8 CCR Section 339 - Director's List of Hazardous Substances

Aluminum oxide (non-fibrous) (1344-28-1)	Present
Calcium fluoride (7789-75-5)	Present
Lead (7439-92-1)	Present

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List

Lead (7439-92-1)	carcinogen, initial date 10/1/92
Silica, crystalline quartz (14808-60-7)	carcinogen, initial date 10/1/88 (airborne particles of respirable size)

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity

Lead (7439-92-1)	developmental toxicity, initial date 2/27/87

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female

Lead (7439-92-1)	female reproductive toxicity, initial date 2/27/87

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male

Lead (7439-92-1)	male reproductive toxicity, initial date 2/27/87

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

Aluminum chloride (7446-70-0)	Present
Aluminum oxide (non-fibrous) (1344-28-1)	Present
Calcium carbonate (1317-65-3)	Present
Lead (7439-92-1)	Teratogen
Silica, crystalline quartz (14808-60-7)	Carcinogen; Extraordinarily hazardous

U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List

Aluminum oxide (non-fibrous) (1344-28-1)	Present (dust)
Calcium carbonate (1317-65-3)	Present (dust)
Calcium fluoride (7789-75-5)	Present (dust)
Lead (7439-92-1)	Carcinogen (elemental, fume, and dust)
Silica, crystalline quartz (14808-60-7)	Carcinogen

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

Aluminum chloride (7446-70-0)	sn 0057
Aluminum oxide (non-fibrous) (1344-28-1)	sn 2891
Calcium carbonate (1317-65-3)	sn 4001
Calcium fluoride (7789-75-5)	sn 0936
Lead (7439-92-1)	sn 1096
Silica, crystalline quartz (14808-60-7)	sn 1660

State regulations

Components

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Aluminum chloride (7446-70-0)	Present (dust, as Al)
Aluminum oxide (non-fibrous) (1344-28-1)	Environmental hazard
Calcium carbonate (1317-65-3)	Present
Calcium fluoride (7789-75-5)	Present
Lead (7439-92-1)	Environmental hazard
Silica, crystalline quartz (14808-60-7)	Present

Inventory status

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	No
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	Yes
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	No
Europe	European Inventory of New and Existing Chemicals (EINECS)	Yes
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	No
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	No
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	No
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)

16. Other Information

MSDS History

Origination date: March 4, 1994
Supersedes: October 14, 2004
Revision date: March 20, 2009

MSDS Status

March 20, 2009: New format.
October 14, 2004: Reviewed on a periodic basis in accordance with Alcoa policy.
Change(s) in Section: 14 and 15.

Prepared By

Hazardous Materials Control Committee
Preparer: Jon N. Peace, 412-553-2293/Robert W. Barr, 412-553-2618

MSDS System Number

135876

Other information

- Guide to Occupational Exposure Values 2008, Compiled by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
- Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices, Sixth Edition, 1991, Compiled by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc. (ACGIH).
- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, February 2004.
- Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, Sax, N. Irving, Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., Inc., 1984.
- Patty's Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology: Volume II: Toxicology, 4th ed., 1994, Patty, F. A.; edited by Clayton, G. D. and Clayton, F. E.: New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- expub, Expert Publishing, LLC.

Key/Legend:

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CAS	Chemical Abstract Services
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CPR	Cardio-pulmonary Resuscitation
DOT	Department of Transportation
DSL	Domestic Substances List (Canada)
EC	Effective Concentration
ED	Effective Dose
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ENCS	Japan - Existing and New Chemical Substances
EWC	European Waste Catalogue
EPA	Environmental Protective Agency
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC	Lethal Concentration
LD	Lethal Dose
MAK	Maximum Workplace Concentration (Germany) "maximale Arbeitsplatz-Konzentration"
NDSL	Non-Domestic Substances List (Canada)
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NTP	National Toxicology Program
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PIN	Product Identification Number
PMCC	Pensky Marten Closed Cup
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SIMDUT	Système d'Information sur les Matières Dangereuses Utilisées au Travail
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TCLP	Toxic Chemicals Leachate Program
TDG	Transportation of Dangerous Goods
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA	Time Weighted Average
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

m meter, cm centimeter, mm millimeter, in inch,
g gram, kg kilogram, lb pound, µg microgram,
ppm parts per million, ft feet

*** End of MSDS ***

MASSENA BAGHOUSE DUST

WARNING

May be combustible. Dust or fines dispersed in the air can be explosive.

Direct contact: Can cause irritation of the eyes and skin. Dust: Can cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract. Acute overexposures: Can cause nausea. Chronic overexposures: Can cause fluoride deposition in bones and cartilage, weakness in the extremities (peripheral neuropathy), central nervous system damage, blood cell damage and reproductive harm. Chronic overexposures (airborne particles of respirable size): Can cause scarring of the lungs (silicosis) and lung cancer. Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

FIRST AID

Eye contact	Rinse eyes with plenty of water or saline for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician.
Skin contact	Wash with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air. Check for clear airway, breathing, and presence of pulse. Provide cardiopulmonary resuscitation for persons without pulse or respirations. Consult a physician.
Ingestion	If swallowed, dilute by drinking large amounts of water. Recommend quantities up to 30 mL (~1 oz.) in children and 250 mL (~9 oz.) in adults. Never give anything by mouth to a victim who is unconscious or is having convulsions. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately.

FIRE FIGHTING

Suitable extinguishing media	Use fire fighting methods and materials that are appropriate for surrounding fire.

SPILL PROCEDURES

Spill or leak procedure	Avoid generating dust. Use dry cleanup procedures. Sweep dust with natural bristle broom (push type recommended). Use only non-sparking tools.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Avoid generating dust. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep material dry.

See Alcoa Material Safety Data Sheet No. 813 for more information about use and disposal.
Emergency Phone: (412) 553-4001.

Contains:

Calcium carbonate	1317-65-3
Aluminum oxide (non-fibrous)	1344-28-1
Aluminum nitride	24304-00-5
Magnesium aluminate	12068-51-8
Aluminum chloride	7446-70-0
Sodium chloride	7647-14-5
Calcium fluoride	7789-75-5
Silica, crystalline quartz	14808-60-7
Lead	7439-92-1

Alcoa Inc.
201 Isabella Street, Pittsburgh PA 15212-5858 United States

3/09

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